

#### **Presentation Outline**

- Introduction
- Forensic Field Evidence
- Structural Concerns at Walls
- Recommended Solutions
- Discussion and Action Going Forward



#### Introduction

- Post construction inspection does not show water infiltration into pipes
- Problems in other states
- Pipes sometimes leak, especially if envelope moves
- Structures costly to repair
- Multidisciplinary team









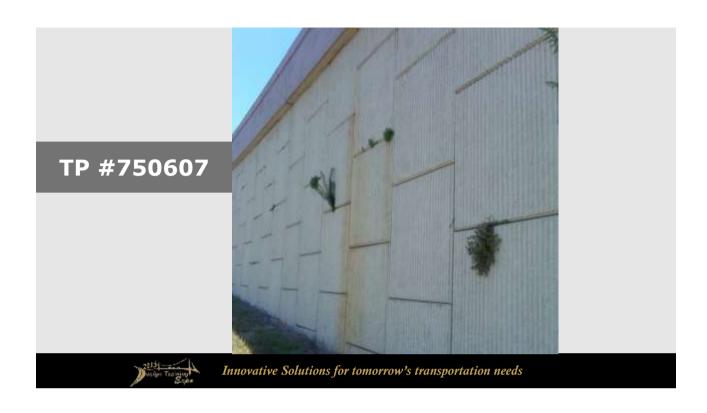


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TP #750607, SR 91 SB Ramp to SR 429 NB

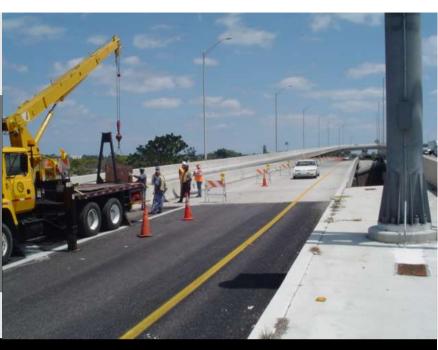








D4 #930487, ABANDONED PIPE RAMP I-95 NB over MERCER/CSX



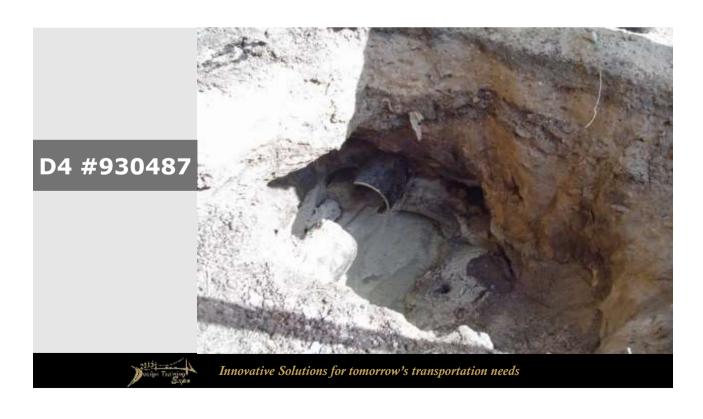




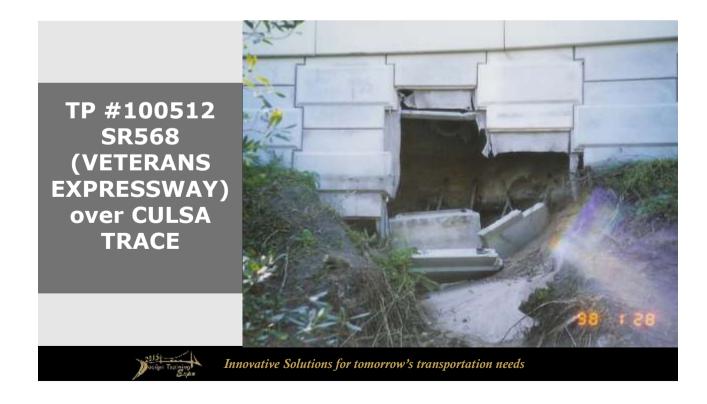






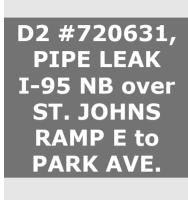












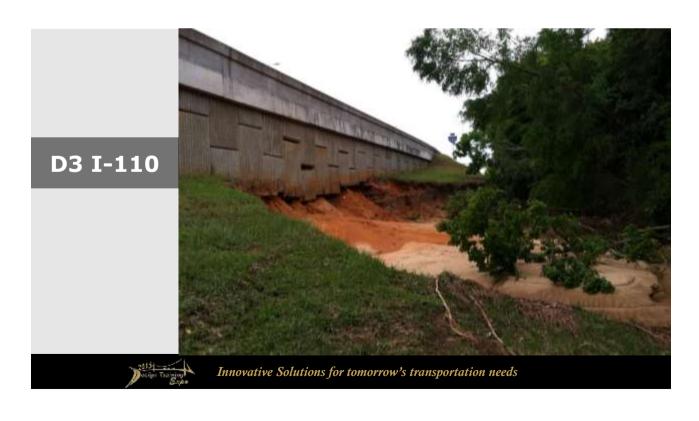


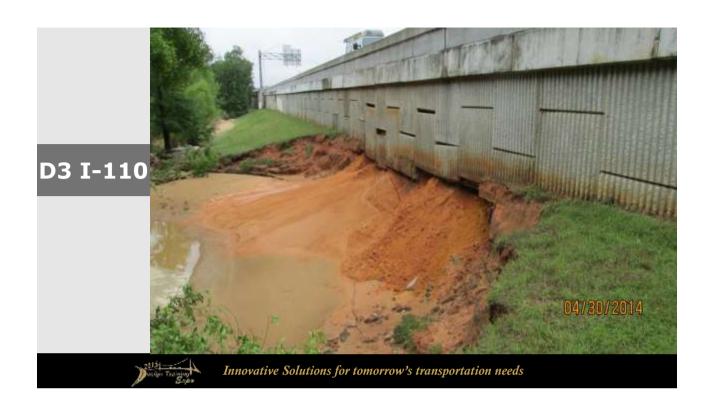


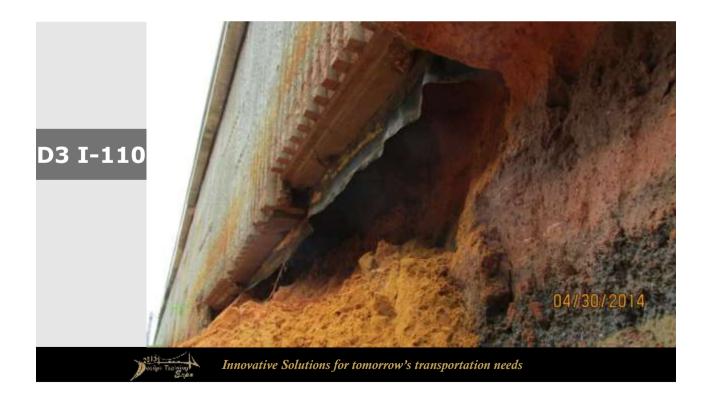
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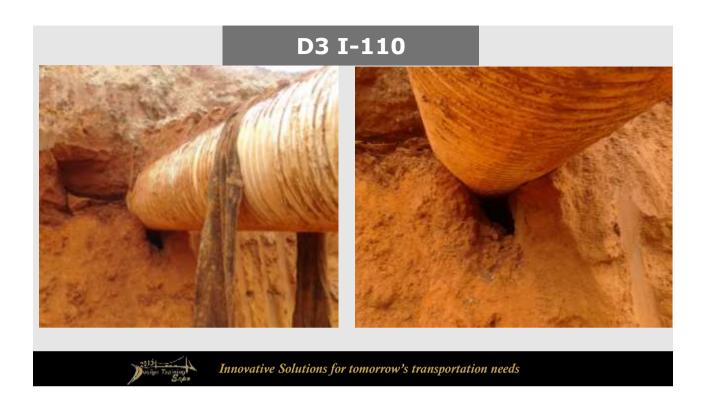












# Drainage Lines and Structural Integrity of Retaining Walls (Structures)





#### **Problem**

- Some of the potential problems with damaged lines or leaking pipes;
  - Soil migration
  - Settlement
  - Accelerated corrosion of MSE straps
  - Deterioration of panels/wall facing
  - Hydrostatic forces



### Mechanically Stabilized Earth (MSE) Walls

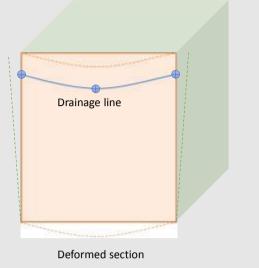
- GRI report # 38 82 wall failures
  - Internal soil instability  $\approx 26\%$
  - External soil instability  $\approx 6\%$
  - Internal water related  $\approx 46\%$
  - External water related  $\approx 22\%$

68%



#### **Problem**

- Differential settlement
  - Elongation
  - Deformation
- Construction Tolerances
  - Elongation



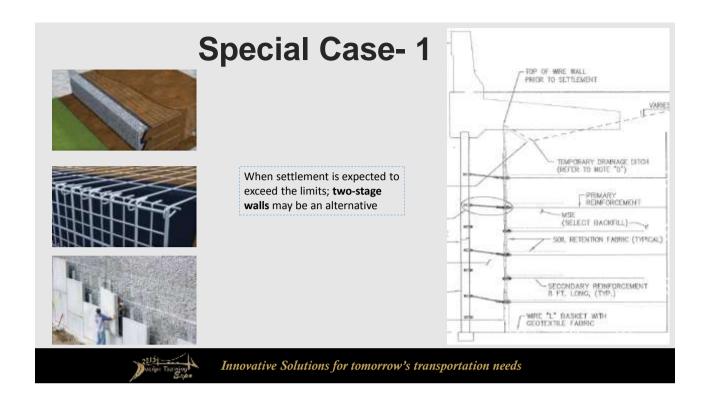


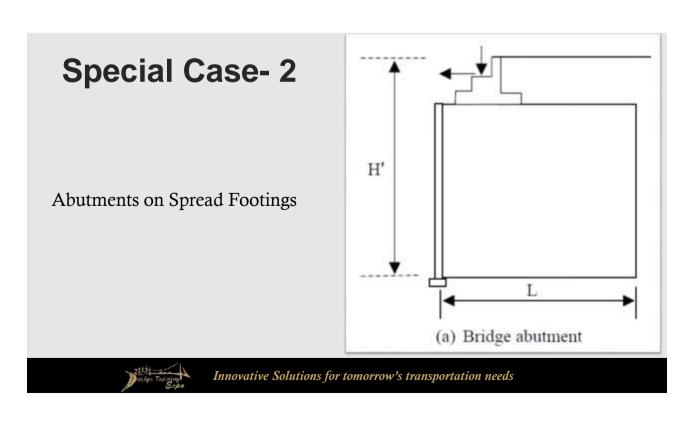
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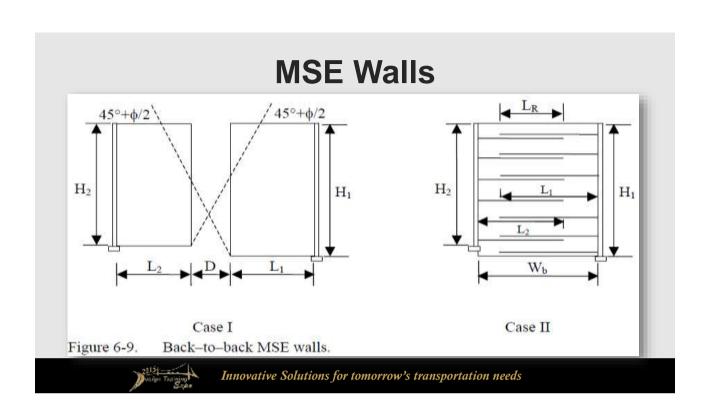
### **Settlement Limits**

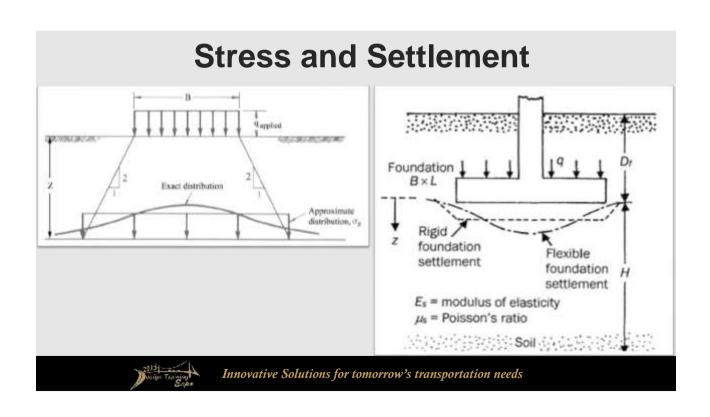
2015 SDG			
Wall	Maximum	Maximum	
Туре	Total	Differential	
	Settlement	Settlement	
	(in)	(%)	
Gravity (C.I.P.)	2.0	0.2	
Segmental Block	6.0	0.5	
MSE ( $\leq$ 5' Panels, $\leq$ 30 ft <sup>2</sup> )	6.0	1.0	
MSE (> 5' Panels, > 30 ft <sup>2</sup> )	6.0	0.5	
C.I.P. Concrete Cantilever	2.0	0.2	



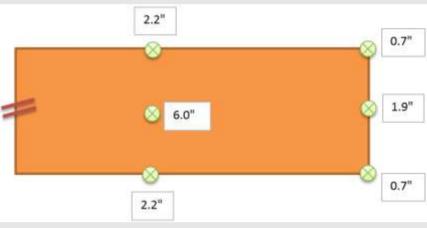










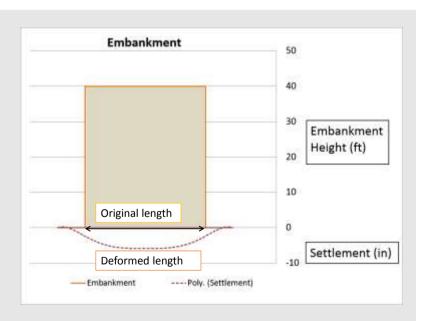




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# Pipe Elongation

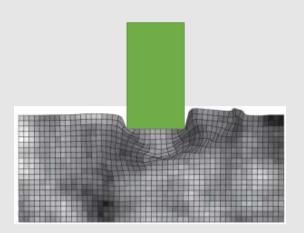
Elongation due to settlement for the 40' tall sample embankment < 1"





#### Variable Subsurface Profile

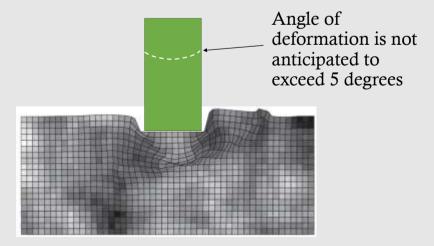
- Variability in soil strength can cause significant additional differential settlement
- Elongation in this case can be larger than under homogeneous soil conditions





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# **Pipe Deformation**

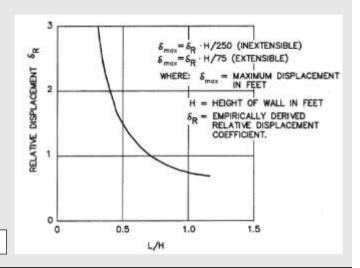




## **Lateral Displacement**

- AASHTO C11.10.4.2
  - A first order estimate of lateral wall displacements on firm foundations
  - If significant vertical settlement is anticipated lateral displacements could be considerably greater.

For example: [(1)(40')(12)]/75 = 6.4"





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## **Lateral Displacement**

For L = 0.7 H

Metallic (inextensible) reinforcement ≈ ¾-in. per 10 ft of wall height Geogrid (moderately extensible) reinforcement ≈1 in. per 10 ft of wall height Geotextile (extensible) reinforcement ≈1.5 in. per 10 ft of wall height

Based on 20 ft high walls, relative displacement increases approximately 25% for every 400 psf surcharge. Experience indicates that for higher walls, the surcharge effect may be greater.

20' to 60' Wall height; Metallic ≈ 1.5" to 4.5" Geotextile ≈ 3" to 9"

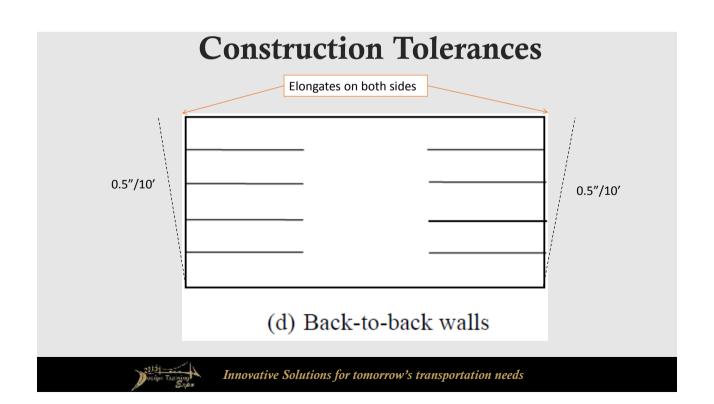


#### **Construction Tolerances**

548-8.4.1 Tolerances for Permanent Walls: Ensure that vertical tolerances (plumbness) and horizontal alignment tolerances do not exceed 3/4 inch when measured with a 10 foot straightedge. The maximum allowable offset in the joint between precast components is 3/4 inch. The final overall vertical tolerance of the completed wall (plumbness from top to bottom) shall not exceed 1/2 inch per 10 feet of wall height. Horizontal and vertical joints between precast components shall not be less than 1/2 inch or more than 1-1/4 inches. Walls which do not meet these tolerances will not be accepted by the Department and must be removed and reconstructed at no cost to the Department.

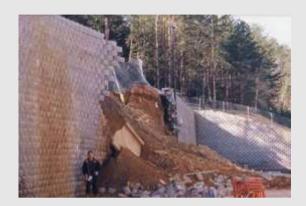
For example; 0.5" \* 4 = 2" (for a 40' tall wall)





# **Summary (Structures)**

Drainage lines in proximity to retaining walls have to be able to handle the estimated elongation and deformation without any leaks.





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## **Principles of Proposed Solutions**

- Design for strains and loads
- Identify first indicator of leakage
- Reduce probability of pipe joint leakage under expected strains
- Insitu repair: allow for future pipe lining
- Ensure that pipes are installed fully home



## **Implementation**

- Structures/Roadway Bulletin
  - · Remove pipe guidance in Structures Manual
  - Publish changes in Drainage Manual
- Spec Change (January 2016 Book)



#### **Walled Sections in General**

- Resilient Connectors on Drainage Structures
- Pipes should have 6" overhang on internal wall of structure
- Hydraulic design allows for future pipe liner
- No French Drains
- Inspect to ensure that pipes are installed fully home



#### Soil Zones at Walls

Soil Zone	Requirements	Design Intent	
А	Elongation Tolerant Pipe	Likely not to leak and used when probable first indicator of leak is topside settlement	
В	Leak Avoidance Pipe	Probable first indicator of leak is wall damage: pipe must endure unique loading with no chance of leakage	
С	No pipes allowed	Probable first indicator of leak is bridge damage.	



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# **Elongation Tolerant Pipe**

- No leakage at 2" pullout with 10.8 psi
  - Pipe manufacturers pursuing qualification
- · Post-installation joint gap verification



# No Leakage Pipe

- No longitudinal conveyances allowed
- · Only welded joints allowed
- Site specific LRFD analysis for pipes under walls



## **Additional MSE Wall Requirements**

- Zone A pipe within upper 5 ft. below top of wall, longitudinal pipes OK
- Zone B pipe below 5 ft., including vertical drains
- If a trunk line > 24" is required, move it to the median
- Connect to external pipes after MSE embankment is in place
- 2-stage MSE walls: no transverse pipes
- No HDPE pipe within the strap zone



